&mooln, Mr. Seward and Judge Bates belonged to the old whig party, which always objected to the acquisition of thore territory, and which feared especially an addition of States towards the South. They be lieved it led to a deterioration of the Northern occupy tropical countries. Hence they were prepared to give up forever, so far as the United States was concerned, all hope of acquiring Mexico. At that time, when everything was in confusion, and when many believed that the South might accceed in establishing her independence, it was thought to be good policy a so to insure the occupation of Mexico y France, so as to give the South one reason less for de siring independence, as the object of the leaders of the n was not to confine themselves to the Southern States of America, but, in time, to absorb Mexico and all the islands of the Gulf. The negotiations were not coneluded until Archbishop Hughes reached Paris, and t is alleged that through him this secret understanding was finally arrived at. France promised not to interfere nor to permit England to interfere in the quarrel in this country, and the United States promised ot to object, except in the most diplomatic, form and for se purpose of concealing the agreement, to the French ocon of Mexico. Hence, amid all the rumors of for eign intervention, Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln have exessed an abiding faith in the peaceful intentions of both France and England. Indeed, no other theory will acof those two nations with such enormous temptations to interfere as this contest has presented. CONFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT WITH MILITARY

CHIEFS. The newspaper correspondents who attempted to giv the details of an interview between the President and

General Halleck last night were badly sold, as no interview occurred, and General Halleck did not see the Pres dent until ten o'clock this morning.

The President and Cabinet were closeted to-day with General Halleck for several hours. Generals Pope and Burnside participated in the consultation for a part of the time. The result of this conference will be shown by the prompt execution of a vigorous policy in the conduct of the war. Congress has clothed the President with the requisite authority, and provided the means, and it is the desire of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet advisers to complete the crushing out of the rebellion before Congress shall reassemble. The measures adopted will restore public confidence, and show that the war is to be carried

The appointment of General Hadicek to the command of all the land forces of the United States is regarded as effecting the change in the War Department so loudly de-manded by popular opinion. It relieves the Secretary of War of all the management of armies in the field, and leaves to him only the administrative duties of his department, which are, in fact, as much as any secretary and three assistants can possibly attend to.

GENERAL HALLECK'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON. Halleck's trip hither has been quiet and un trusted. At Harrisburg a crowd choosed bim luntils and called for a speech, but he bowed his acknowledge ments and did not leave the cur. He was on the aven two or three times to-day, without attendants, and for recognized in the bronzed face, rusty uniform and quiel step the person of the Commanding General of all ou

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S OPINION OF GENERAL HAL-

LECK'S APPOINTMENT: Major Russell, Paymoster of the marine corps, arrive here to-day. He has been on General McClell and has been ordered to report here for the performance of certain duties in the corps. When Major Russell wa asked how General McClellan would take the advance ment of General Halleck to the position of commanding general, he said that the former would have no enviou eling whatever, but that he would be willing to serve on the ranks.

President Lincoln's order for General Halleck to take command of all the armies of the United States was given 4mmediately after reaching here from General McClellin's mp, and was evidently made after consultation with eneral McCleilan. He certainly desires that a military ead shall control the movements of the several arm

EPPECF OF GENERAL POPE'S LATEST ORDER . The order of General Pope, in regard to the arrest of nt juto Dixip of all who will not take the outh of alle see and give security to observe it, has given grea efaction here. His officers have already begun the

THE REPORTED PROGRAMME OF THE RESEL LEADERS Rebel sympathizers in Baltimore, who are presumed to be well posted in regard to the movements of the enemy give the following as the programme of their opera

ment to the valley of the Shenandeah, to keep Gen. Pop pied there ; a small force, under Magruder, is to ush down the peninsula to threaten Newport's News, and event the removal of the troops from that point, and shout fifty thousand men are to be put while the whole giver, below Gen. McClellan's position, while the whole of the rest of the army at Richmond is marched rapidly

Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to se entertained in official circles here, the impression ng that the President's call for three hundred thou sand additional voinnteers is already being responded to oughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole number in less time than was recently

There is neither law nor regulation for the acceptance of volunteers otherwise than for three years or the war. OFFICERS ORDERED TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS. A large number of officers from the Army of the Pote

mac have been found iding about this city and have been sent back to the peninsula and made to rejoin their regi

ENLISTED MEN ON SICK LEAVE. Complaints are made by many officers of the absence from their regiments of numbers of enlisted men, who have got off on sick leave, and failed to report for duty The number thus absenting themselves from the army of the Potomac is estimated at many thousands, who are drawing pay on descriptive lists, and are able to return It is stated that more than a thousand of such ed men are skulking in Baltimore, mapy of them actually engaged in civil employments. Stringent mea sures are to be taken to compel the return or to punish the desertion of such recreamts from duty.

ENLISTMENTS POR REGIMENTS IN THE PIELD. According to an army order just published, for volu teer recruits for old regiments there will be paid a regiments a premium of two dollars. The premium ma be paid either to the person bringing the recruit or to th cruits will be paid under such regulations as the Pay ter General may establish. During the continua of the existing war twenty-five dollars of the one hun cred bounty previously authorized by act of Congres will be paid to every recruit of the regular and voluntee

GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR. An agreement for an immediate and general exchang of prisoners has been consummated between Major Gene ral Dix, on behalf of the federal authorities, and Major General Hill, on behalf of the rebels. The detailed terms of this agreement are not yet known at headquarter here, but this government is prepared to carry them out

without the least delay. There are now one hundred and forty-five prisoner onfined in the old Capitol prison, under the direction o Provost Marshal Doster. They belong to almost every

tate in the South. THE ABMY. Captain J. G. Stealey, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, relieved from duty with the Army of Virginia, her been ordered to report for duty to Major Gene-

Brigadier General Gilmore is ordered to report to Major

Surgeon Haines is assigned to duty in the Army of the

By direction of the President the Board to retire disabled army officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of August last, will assemble at Washington on the 28th Inst. The Board will consist of Brigadier General Philip St. George Cook, United States Army; Colonel H. K. Cray Ordnance Department; Lieutepant Colonel H. Brooks, of the Second artillery; Medical Inspector Coo age, and Surgeon L. R. Edwards. Major Prince is ap-

cointed Receiver of the Board.

The resignation of John M. Wailace, Additional Payed Receiver of the Board. master, is accepted by the War Department.

THE NAVY. Captain Harwood, his ersor, has suggested to the command of the Wash-

THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS. Colonel Phoins, the newly appointed Military Governo sas, left this city to-day. There can be no dif ference of opinion among men of sense as to the fitness of his selection, but it is to be remembered that the radical Senators denounced the appointment of Military Governors with great severity during the past session. It interfered with their po toy of reducing the Southern States to the condition of colonies or dependen cies. It is not for this check alone upon the radicals tha Mr. Lincoln is entitled, at this time, to the continued cor fidence of true patriots; but it is for many other things that are transpiring which show that he is far from being the instrument of the fanatical element in Con

It will be beard with satisfaction by the country that General Marcy has been reappointed Inspector General by the President. The ccasion of his non-confirmation by the Senate is at tributed to the fact that he brought to this city a copy of the Richmond Examiner, which showed the mor strous losses of the rebels in the battles before Richmond and therefore operated against the radicals in the great effort to supersede General McCiellan.

THE ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. Zeveley, Third Assistant Postmaster General, was at the Treasury Department to-day, to request some action by which the Post Office Department might be relieved from the unexpected and pressing demand for the unexpected and pressing demand for the contract of the present THE ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS. postage stamps. It seems, by the authorized statement of the Post Office Department, through the reporter of the Associated Press, that the postage stamps required be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury will not, if mixed to letters, take them to their destination, but they will be good at the post offices for the postal stamps now used. This creates confusion. The best way to avoid this difficulty would be for the Secretary o Treasury to issue the postage stamps required for circulation, and account to the Post Office Department for the value thereof. If he is not to issue the veritable stamps required to carry a letter through the mails, but only such as will procure from postmasters those that will effect that object, then his stamps should be large and anely engraved, in order to prevent counterfeiting. THE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING UNDER THE TAX

The Secretary of the Treasury has been regularly be seiged by engravers and lithographers of every description for the contract to execute the stamps required by the provisions of the internal tax law. On account of the sibility of preparing the machinery for the execution of this work by the government itself in time the ecretary has been compelled to give out the contract to those who have the material ready to do the work. This necessity is regretted, as the government should own exclusively all the materials and machinery used in engray ing and printing its stamps and notes.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the award of the contract for paper for the new demand notes. Experienced engravers suggest that the only safety for the government is to purchase a paper mill and make its own paper, besides having its own Bureau of En-

The machinery erected in the Treasury building is for the stamping, and not the printing, of United States notes, as erroneously stated yesterday.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NAVAL EXPENSES. The Naval Appro, r.a fon bill, for the fiscal year ending

une 30, 1863, provides for expenditures to the amount of forty-three millions of dollars. Of that amount eleven millions are for equipment and repair of vessels: five mil-tions for ordnance, &c., and three millions for transport vessels and additional steamers. Authority is given for purchasing ground to extend the Boston Navy Yard, and also for augmenting the hospital grounds, &c., at Portsmouth, N. H. The spirit ration is abolished, and the President is authorized to appoint ten midshipmen at arge from sons of officers who have served their country rith distinction in the military service.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

lew Political Combination-Union Between the Democracy and Conservative Republicans—General John A. Dix for Governor and Wm. H. Seward for United States Senator-The Infernal Republicans to be Put Down at all Hazards, &c. Atmany, July 28, 1862.

The editorial article of the Albany Evening Journal yesterday's Herald has attracted universal atention and created general alarm among the radicals or "infernal" republicans, as they are called. Coming, as it did, just before the assembling of the political committees at this place, it has a significant bearing, especially since it is understood that it was from the pen of Thurlow weed. It is understood to be a signal for separation between the conservative and "infernal" republicans, and is but one of the first developments of the conten plated union between the two Regencies in the coming

The knowing ones assert that the conservative republicans and the democrats are to unite on Gen. John A. Dix for Governor, and that Wm. H. Seward will be returned by the the Democratic Convention when it assembled here, and the final agreement between the democratic and conservative leaders was effectually announced by the Econing Journal in the editorial referred to above. Any person who has carefully watched the movements of a certain class of politicians could have long since discovered that a union between the two Regencies of this State, in support of the policy of the Presidentwould be effected in the coming campaign; but in what form or in what manner was not positively un-derstood. That the programme now is Dix for Governor and Seward for United States Scuator you can fully rely

Where the "infernal" republicans will now go no one can positively state; but it is presumed that they will organize their party with some one of their nume leaders for Governor and Greeley for United States Sena tor, take Senator Chandler's treasonable speech for their platform and go into the contest. They will not be strong enough to accomplish anything save their own ruin. without uniting with some faction; and with the union between the conservatives there will be none left except the secession sympathizers, or the class which has been so largely represented in Fort Lafayette. With a union with that class the "infernal" republicans will be in their element, and thus show to the world their true feel ings, and be openly laboring for the object which hereto-fore they have worked for under the Union dodge—the

success of the Southern confederacy.

From all this it will be readily seen that we are on the eve of important political changes, many of which will account for much that has recently taken place. Look out for a regular thunder storm and universal howling among the infernal republicans.

Meeting of the Legislative and Repub lican State Committees.

ALBANY, July 23, 1862. Delavan House to-day. Vacancies in the sub-commit-tees were filled, when a recess was taken to enable the sub-committees to confer and report to both committees
The Republican State Committee reassembled this af ternoon, when the sub-committee reported the following call, as agreed upon by the joint Conference Committee:— At a meeting of the Republican and Legislative Caucu-Committee, held at the Delavan House, in the city of Albany, July 23, 1862, the following resolutions were

Albany, July 23, 1882, the following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That a Union State convention be held at Syracuse on the 24th day of September next, at twelve o clock, neon, for the nomination of Governor, Lieumenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be supported at the next November election; that all republicans, all democrats and all loyal citizens, supporters of the polic of the administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war in putting down the rebellion, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resotions adopted at a meeting of the republican Union members of the Legislature, held at Albany, April 18, 1862, are invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly district to such convention.

Resolved, That we recommend that in all counties or Assembly districts, where there are republican and Union committees, they units in one call, and that in those counties where there is but one committee, that the convention be called by that committee.

The report was adopted on the part of the Republican State Committee, and this fact being known to the Legislative Union Committee, a joint meeting was held. After

lative Union Committee, a joint meeting was held. After the usual congratulations on the part of the officers of the respective committees, Mr. Dart, from the Republican State Committee, offered the following resolution:-

State Committee, offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That we are in favor of an active, earnest
and energetic prosecution of the war until the rebellion
is crushed and treason punished, and that to attain that
end we are in favor of the government employing and
using every means consistent with civilized warfare
within its reach.

The motion was seconded by Judge Tremaine, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Three vociferous cheers were then given for the Union when the loint convention adjourned sine die,

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, July 16, 1862.

Arrival of the Connecticut and Rhode Island—Effect of the News from the North-News from the Westward-Brilliant Affair of the Rhede Island on the Coast of Galves ton—She Destroys on English Rebel Schooner and Plants the Stars and Stripes on the Shores of Texas— News from Galveston, Ship Island, Peneacola, Apala-chicola, St. Mark's, Cedar Keys and Tumpa—Capture and Probable Death of Acting Master Steams, Commanding the United States Schoener Beauregard-Outrageous Affair on Board the United States Bark Ama Movements of the Squadron-Arrival of the British Was

The Connecticut and Rhode Island both arrived last evening at about the same hour, the former bringing us New York papers to the 10th inst. When the Connecticut anchored it was about dark, and in the course of half an hour all sorts of rumors were affect respecting the news, the majerity of which led us to suppose that McClellan had been hadly whipped; and it was not until the newspaper mail had been re-ceived, and the HERALD carefully read, that we discovered "the boot to be on the other leg," and that not only were we not whipped, but that in fact McCiellan was stronger than ever.

While we all mourn the great loss sustained, still we

feel it will have its influence beneficially; for it will nerve our forces to renewed efforts, and cause our men to feel that they are all heroes, and make them fight the harder to sustain their present glorious and well carned reputa-tion. "We will have Richmond;" so says McClellan and we believe him, and that what he says will be

upon our loyal population. Curses loud and deep could be heard on every side upon the Tribune, Horace Greeley be heard on every side upon the Tribuse, Horace Greeley and men of like nature, who not only have been the first cause of the present war, but who have since its commancement added so much fuel to the liame, and who have striven might and main to destroy General McClellan and his army—and only for the purpose of saving their own political opinions, and to carry out their designs respecting the nigger. Had Mr. Greeley, or Phillips, or any other of their tribe made his appearance in the streets of Key West, last evening, he would in a very short time have discovered the fact that some far still remains on hand, and that nithough we are sadly in want of poultry at times, still enough goese could be found to furnish the feathers necessary to cover the tar.

The Rhode Island brings but little of interest, as everything to the westward is comparatively quiet. I am, however, inached to Commander Trenchard for a few items. The Rhode Island has the honor, I believe, of being the first vessel to replant the Stars and stripes on the soil of Texas, and it was done, too, on the Fourth of Jely. A good omen.

On the morning of the Fourth of Jely, the Rhode Island being about seventeen miles to the southward and westward of Galveston, a sail was made close in with the

being the first vessel to replant the Stars and Stripes on the soil of Toxas, and it was done, too, on the Fourth of July. A good omen.

On the morning of the Fourth of July, the Rhode Island being about seventeen miles to the southward and west ward of Galveston, a sail was made close in with the hand. The Rhode Island stood towards her, but as soon as her character was discovered by the stranger, she immediately put her helm up and ran ashore. The day being tine and the water smooth, the Rhode Island ran close into the beach, and discovering a force of cavairy on shore, together with men on foot, who were evidently unleading the vessel, she opened fire with all speed to a safer locality. Three boats from the Rhode Island were the 1 armed and manned, under command of Acting Master Pennell, executive officer of the Rhode Island, sassituded by Fayim ster Ponglass and Assistant Engineer McCutcheen, and proceeded to the vessel, covered by the guns of the Rhode Island, and under instructions from Commander Trenchard to examine if the vessel could be getten off, and if not to destroy her. They succeeded in boarding the vessel without molecation, and found her to be the English schooner Richard O'Brico, from Jamaica for Malamoras. She had been, a few days previous, bearded by the United States steamers Hatteras and De Soto, and warned off the ceast. Captain Trenchard is of the opinion that she is a Confederatic vessel, and having succeeded in running the block, ade changed her flag in Jamaica, as her papers had the appearance of being recently made out.

Mr. Pennell, on boarding the vessel, found that she had bilged, and that getting her off would be impossible. He therefore, following his mistructions, filled all the boats with valuable drugs, of which a large part of her cargo consisted, then as the vessel on the and returned to the sair. The schooner, with the balance of her cargo, part of which had been landed her of her also filled and the cargo to being a lake or lagoon, separated apparentify from the ocean by

Galveston is now gotting to be a very important point, and it strikes your correspondent that a very different versus from the old Santee frigate should be placed there to establish an effective blockade. A light draught, swift steamer should be there, or, what would be better, two of them. The harricane season is now rapidly approaching, and the Santee is not only in an insanitable, but very meadiposition. Should she be unfortunate enough to encounter one at her present ancharage, she would, in all probability, go down at her anchors or on shore. The Santee a proper place at this season would be in the harbor and off the town of leasacola, where she could serve the double purpose of covering the few treeps now there and at the same time attacker for store and heapting ship. The United states steamers flatter as and he Soto are between the passes of the Mississippi and the Sabine Trees: also the schoener Kittatiany. We have no news from that section. Remand the blockade there is about "played out." for their being deprived of the Mississippi river, insceby shutting them off, as it were, from the west of Pixie, and the population of that portion of Lausana being now able to supply themselves from New Orleans, they are prevented from getting anythine like the prices they formarly obtained—that is, before New Orleans was opened.

The Hirston's correspondent at New Orleans furnishes all news from that quarter, and those above Vickaburg will have the pleasant task or recording the fall of that city and its fortifications; for Flag Officer Farragui, having joined company with Flag Officer Davis, the news of the fall of Vickaburg must reach New York by way of Cairo long before they can have it in New Orleans.

Ship bland is quiet as usual, and its name is hardiveyer mentioned, except in consection with the arrival or army and may stores, coal, &c., &c.

From of Mobile I have nothing to communicate. The blockade is effective in every sense of the word, and will remain so until we are ready to attack Fort horgan, which

hurricate season between here and in the case of the case agreat improvement we all must acknowledge since last summer. Had Captain Porter been allowed to operate with his fleet of bomb vessels and steamers when he desired to do so, Mohle Bay would before this have afforded us a safe harbor during the expected bad weather, and Fort Morgan would now be garrisoned by

weather, and Fort Morgan would now be garrisoned by Unione troops.

From Penancols we have no other news than that brought by the Star of the South. Everything is very queet. Our troops are well intrended, and perfocily sedure. The pickets are about four rolles outside of the intrendents, and remain unmodested, the rebels having evidently given up guerila lighting, finding it not profitable. Our forces there are in excellent health and well satisfied, as they are, generally speaking, comfortably beated in the houses of citizens who have been fools enough to leave and seek the interior. The few limbitiants remaining in Poisscola are very poor. They have no money, and are depending upon our commissary for the means of subsistence.

the interior. The few inhabitants remaining in Pensacola are very poor. They have no money, and are depending upon our commissary for the means of subsistence.

At Apalachicola, the blockade is effective, our vessels
being inside the harbor, and in plain view of the city.
We hear nothing of any garrison being there, or any attempt to construct fortifications, although a well-grounded report to that effect was in circulation some time
since. Apalachicola should have been occupied long ago
by our forces. It appears to have escaped the monory
of the government that Apalachicola is the fourth oction
port in the country, and I have no doubt, had it been occupied when taken possession of by the Moreedita and Sagamore, much cotten would have been shipped by these
who now have it stowed away, if only to prevent its
being burned by the robel soldiers.

At St. Marks everything has been very quiet since the
robels were shelled by the lahoras and Somerset, and
their barracks, &c., destreyed at Lighthouse Point. That
has proved a lesson to them, and an act or retaination
for laving murdered in cold blood—you can call it
nothing else than nuarder—the unfortunate mean belonging to the boat's crew from the Kingfisher.

I have now to recerd another unfortunate safair, wherein an excellent officer has, by his rashness, in all probability, less his life, with that of two others, and his boat's
crew taken prisoners by the enemy. The United States
schowner Beauregard, Acting Master Stearns commanding, has for some time past been cruising in the neighborhood of Bead Marks Bay, between Cedar Keys and
St. Marks. A few days since, as I hear it, Capt. Stearns
discovered a small boat at the mouth of one of the
crecks or bayous, containing several men. He immedistely manned his own boat, took charge of her
in person and gave chase; he followed the boat
up the creck for some distance, they avidently enticing
him on, until he rai into an ambush, when he was fired
upon, and, as the news from Cedar Keys informs us, h

master fre. To the Semerset was ordered to the temporary command of the Beauregard.

The United States steamer Somerset is at Cedar Keys, or in that neighborhood. She schnetimes takes a short cruise around the coast, and has picked up one or two prizes in that way. She has been a most fortunate as well as useful reased since attached to this aquadron.

Having gone the rounds of the Guif, I now return to Key West, having givên all the items of interest from Brazos to this point. We have now in port the San Jacisto, flagship; Quaker City, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Taheuma, steamers; Frigate St. Lawrence and barks Kinglisher and Amanda. The steamer Santiago de Cuba sailed to-day on a cruise. Her executive officer, Lieutesant Hawiey, U. S. N., has been condomned by a seedical board, and goes home in the Rhode Island; Lieutesant smith (second), of the San Jacinto, takes his place to board the Santiago. I regret to hear of a neat disgracefel athir that occurred on board the bark Amanda, on the 4th of July, while at anchor off the west coast of Florids. It appears they had a grand joilification on the 4th, in which everybody participated. At two elclock on the morning of the 5th the row commenced, all owing to the effects of rum, and, to use the Captain's own words, "They fit from two A. M. till one P. M." The crew tools possession of the vessel, confining the officers to the cabin; they then broke into the spirit room and filled the meas kettles with whiskey, and drack as they wanted it; they then got so outrageous that they trained the rifled in on the foresal, confining the officers to the cabin; they then pot so outrageous that they trained the rifled in one forerextale aft. so as to better countrol the officers. Immediately on the Amanda's arrival the ringicaders were confined in double from, and the Captain placed under arrest on board the guard ship.

Her Mejesty's sicarmer Landroll arrived here to-day from New Orleans, he that two of them had the consummate impudence to make their appearance thereat, with

KEY West, July 17, 1862. Arrival of Her Moj sy's Steam Slee of War Rivaldo-Sa tales-Conductof Some of the British Officers-Arrival of Another Price, with Four Hundred and Five Bales of Cotton, Taken by the United States Steamer De Soto Quantity of Cotton Now in Key West-Cond mnation of the Schooner Andromeda-Non Arrival of the Bark Ethan Allen-Changes in the Squadron-Matters in Key

Her Majesty's steam sloop-of-war Rinaldo arrived here his morning. She saluted the flag, on anchoring, with twenty-one guns, which was returned by the frigate St-Lawrence. She afterwards saluted the Fiag Officer, which salute was also returned by the St. Lawrence. Some of the officers of the Landrail are making them

selves obnoxious by using coarse and ungentlemanly language towards the government of the United State and if they are not careful they will be treated as they were in New Orleans—i. e., kicked out.

We have this morning the arrival of a schooner loaded

with four bundred and five bales of cotton-a prize to the United States steamer De Soto. She had escaped rom Sabine Pass, and was under English colors; white washed, no doubt. This arrival swells the amount of cotton now here to about the following figure, all of which will be shipped North:—

	Bales
Schooner Andromeda	49
Schooner Baigorry	216
Schooner Venice	22
Schooner Uncle Mose	11
Arrived this morning	400
Control of the second s	

the Sall Jaointe, 19ft this morning in the Connecticut, to take charge of the naval hospital at "liot Town, Southwest Pars of the Mississippi river.

Everything is going on well at Key West. Our machine shop is completed, and in active operation; and the coal shed is fast reaching the finishing point. It appears a pity that a handsome building, and mact expensive one, should be used for storing coal, is a climate where it is not required to be under cover. This building should have been the machine shop, for there is room enough in it for blacksmith and machine shop, boiler shop and forge and foundry also. It is not too late now to make the charge, and the bureau having charge of such matters should make the change before it is too late.

The weather is now warm at Key West, the thermometer marking day after day eighty-six degrees. Still we have fine breezes, which makes it very itesant when out of the sun. The sanitary condition of the island continues excellent; polining could be better, and we hope, now that half thejaummer has passed, that our present good health will continue.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Our Naval Correspondence.

TAMPA BAY, Fia., July 3, 1802.

Attack on Tumpa—The United States Gunbout Sayamore

Shells the Town—Barbarity of the Rebel Gueritian, &:.

Forty men and five officers from the United States
bark Ethan Allen went on board the United Stares gunbeat Sagamore for the purpose of making an attack upon the town of Tampa, at the head of Tampa Bay, Fis., on the morning of June 30, 1862. The bark Ethan Alle could not get up to the town on account of drawing too much water, and was, therefore, left behind at Egmont Key, where she could command the entrance to the harbor. The gunboat Sagamore was safely piloted up the crooked channel of Tampa Bay for a distance of twenty five miles. The steamor came to anchor about two miles off the town and at about the same distance from the three gnall rebel batteries erected in desence of the town, and supposed to centain about two guts each.

Several efficers went ashere under a flag of trace, and an efficer of the Sagamoro demanded the surrender of the town. To this demand the reply was given, "We have me such word in our book as surrender. Tell your commanders that Captain Fierson says so." With this reply the rebels retired and gave three or four terrife; seid; while the officers returned to their ship. Some little ne such word in our book as surrencer. Tell your commanders that Captain Fierson says so." With this reply the rebels retired and gave three or four territic yeld, while the officers returned to their ship. Some little decay was eccasioned and time was also given the inhabitants to get out of the town. The Sagamore commences throwing shells at rix P. M. at the butteries on shore. The distance was so great that only a few of the twenty or thirty shells fired during the afternoon reached the battery. Two shells exploded in the town, which almost surrounded the battery except on its front. The rebels fired about twenty times at the gamboat, with solid short from long thirty-twos, but all of their shots fell short. The firing of both sides ceased at sundewn. On the morning of the next day, July 1, the Sagamore approached some two or three hundred yards nearer the town, by learning through mud two feet deep, and again opened upon the battery. The second shift fred was a direct line shot, and struck directly in the battery and shenced it, the rebels taking refuge behind the large white oaks that stood near, and most of them fied to the woods for a more secure place of roluge soon after. There were some thirty shells fired during the day, a few of them exploding in the middle of the town. Finding it was impossible to get near enough to the town. For the sagamore was obliged to retire without effecting the object for which she came. Some role is boisted a rebel flag on a flagstaff near the shore after the Sagamore was obliged to retire without effecting the object for which she came. Some role is boisted a rebel flag on a flagstaff near the shore after the Sagamore was obliged to retire without effecting the object for which she came. Some of the rebels would dodg behind the trees when the shells were fired, and after they had expleded would come out for more securities and after they had exploded would come out for more securities and any of the bombarded to the combination, the Sagamore was obliged to retire without again, evidently much pleased at the exhibition of fleworks. There was a company of about one hundred robels at Imapa during the bombardment. They are a guerilla band, and style themselves the "Bearregard Rangers." They wander over the State of Florida waiting for a chance to fire upon some of the beats that go ashore from the blockading vessels after water and provisions. They lay in ambush a few weeks since and fired upon a beat from the United States bark King Fisher, of St. Marks, killing two men and taking two officers and the boat's crew prisoners. Shortly after they lay in ambush near Apalachicols, and fired upon a beat from the United States gunboat Sagamore, severely wounding two men belonging to that gunboat. It was probably the same party that fired upon a beat that went ashore at Mesquito inlet on the eastern coast of Florida, killing five or six men. It is to be hoped they will meet their just deserts.

Official Drawings of Szurray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentacky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 316—July 23, 1862.

70, 41, 45, 51, 12, 56, 4, 23, 54, 46, 48, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 346—July 23, 1862.

23, 3, 7, 73, 75, 6, 44, 41, 45, 73, 67, 36, 55.

Circulars cent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covingion, Kz., or St. Leuis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Cotteries.

6, 28, 38, 35, 24, 3, 68, 67, 41, 77, 69, 11, 17.

DRLAWARS, CLASS 223—July 22, 1862.

7, 34, 52, 74, 13, 68, 9, 37, 64, 27, 45, 5.

DRLAWARS, ETHA CLASS 233—July 23, 1862.

65, 20, 46, 67, 65, 30, 44, 2, 8, 4, 57, 15.

DRLAWARS, CLASS 234—July 23, 1862.

7, 49, 15, 51, 31, 19, 72, 57, 58, 73, 27, 1, 55.

Circulage sent by addressing.

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

NEWS FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

seizure of Citizens of Fredericksburg as Hostages for Captured Union Men-Skirmish with the Enemy-Our Troops in Pursuit of the Rebels-Another Stringent Order from Gen. Pope, &c.

Washington, July 23, 1863.
The following despatch in received from the Harald orrespondent at Fredericksburg: -

FREDUNCKSHAMO, July 23, 1862.
Pursuant to an order of General Pop 9, Captain Chander, of General King's staff, arrested last night four of the most influential citizens of Frederickmburg-Messrs. Knox, Barton, Gill and Dillford—to be held as bosteges for the release of certain Union men carried off by the rebels last spring. The parties were taken from their bods late at night and sent to Washington this monning, in charge of General King's mid-de-camp, Captain Ben-

There are now a large number of individuals visiting their families here on furloughs from the rebei army, and plans are being arranged for their capture to night. Day before yesterday the Third Indiana cavalry met with the enemy several miles from here, on the Richmond telegraph road, leaving one killed and six prisoners. Two companies of the Brooklyn Fourteenth and a squadron of the Harris Light Cavalry are in pursuit of the

Order for the Arrest of all Disloyal Citizens. GENERAL ORDER-NO. 11.

MEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1862. Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detacted commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach in their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avorations. These who refuse shall be conducted to the South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines or at any point in the rear, they will be considered spies and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person, having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified, shall be found o have violated it he shall be shot and his property seized and applied to the public use. All comme with any person whatever living within the lines of the enemy is positively prohibited, except through the mili tary authorities and in the manner specified by military law, and any person concerned in writing or in carrying letters or messages in any other way will be considered

By command of MAJOR GENERAL POPE. GRORGE RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff The Seizure of Horses, Mules and Stores

os of the United States

and treated as a spy within the line

Ordered. Major General Pope has issued orders to the differen generals commanding divisions in his army corps, requiring them to seize all horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpepper county, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely led for the maintenance or subsistence of the inha

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information furnished. Highest price for doubloans.
TAYLOR & CO., Senkers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lot-eries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, Il Wall street, 1992a No. 1, New York. Herring's Patent Champion Fire an Burgler Proof Safes, 231 Broadway, corner of Murray street New York.

Eight Cartes de Visite for \$1, Equal to BALCH'S, 233 Greenwich street, corner of Barclay.

Eight Cartes de Visite for \$1.—The Best a the city, at Wood's Gatlery, 203 Howary, New York. Great Victory .- Another Turtle this day by P. Bayard, 13 Park row. SCOTT & BRITTAN.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barriay street, and sold Batchelor's Hair Dye-the Best in the world; instantaneous, hermicas and reliable. Sold by drug-lists and pertumers overywhere. Factory, SI Barday street.

Beauti.ul Complexion.—Phalon's Snow White Oriental Cream removes Tan, Freebles, Ac., and pre-serves and beautifies the complexion. For sale by all drug-gets.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists. Beautiful Complexion .- Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Ladies using this de-lightful article will line no other. All druggiats.

Tru-ses .- Marsh & Cd.'s Radical Cure

Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, Ruce Caps, Anklets, Ac. Corne Broadway and Ann street, under Birnam's Museum.

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cores the very worst form of Scrofula, obsthate Eruption of the Skin and old Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York City, since 1824.

Married.

Grilick—Seprican.—On Tresday, July 22, by the Rev. W. H. Lourcy, Mr. In-mas Gillack to Miss Fales States and John the Color, Mr. In-mas Gillack to Miss Fales States and The Married Color, Mr. In-mas Gillack to Miss Fales States and The Married Color, Mr. In-mass Research, L. I., by the Rev. G. Taimage, Mr. In-mass Research to Miss Sarah M. Keisey.

Lorron—Proces.—On Wednesday evening, July 16, by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, William B. Lorron to Marx W. daughter of William B. Hriggs, Esq., all of this city.

Parish—Milliam.—On Monday moraling, July 7, by the Rev. J. B. Hagany, Wr. P. Patter, of this city, to Emma Frances, youngest daughter of the Intel Thomas Mitchell, Esq., of Delaware.

Zanth—Krinchell—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, Inabblics A. Van Zandt, Esq., of New York, to Miss Mary Krinkery.

Miss Many Kranedy.

Died.

Armstrong.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, July 22, James H., son of Catharine E. and the late George Armstrong, in the 26th year of his age.

Alexander.—On Wednesday, July 23, Many Alexander, daughter of Robert and Elien Alexander, agod I year, emonths and II days.

The rolatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 577 Tenth avecage, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Benner.—In Procklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 22, Mrs. Julia Ann Bennert, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. George Husted, No. 14 South courth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cawood, of North Alierton, England, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Geo. Johnson, No. 56 West Twenty-fifth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

California papers please copy.

CLANK.—On Tuesday morning, July 22, after a painful sibness, Carmanne, belowed wife of Alexander Clark, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Patrick T. and asmes J. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, from her latered the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, from her latered the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, from her latered the funeral, the fire of her prothers, Patrick T. and asmes J. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, they former of avenue B and Eighth street. Her remains will be taken to St. Bridget's church, cyrner of avenue B and Eighth street, at two o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be taken to St. Patrick T. and asmes J. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his

aged 25 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Chs. Green, 277 Madison street, on Friday atternoon, at two o'clock.

Orange county and New Hampehire papers please copy.

Collins.—On Thesday, July 22, of consumption, liousness, and 51 years.

Orange county and New Hampehire papers please copy. Colliss.—On Thesday, July 22, of consumption, Moran Colliss, aged 51 years.

The friends and acquaintanees are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late restitunce, 747 Second avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Cooks.—On one of the group of the Kooria Morria Islands, East Indies, on Friday, February 14, of dysentery, Captain Charles Humenuy Cooks, aged 35 years.

Hartford (Coun.) papers please copy.

Curry.—On Wednesday, July 23, Thronis John, the beloved son of Peter and Elien Curry, aged 3 years, 7 mentis and 11 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother in Thw. Cornelius Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 174 East Twenty-eighth street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Oclock.

Colleck.—On Tuesday, July 22, after a long and tedions siliness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mongan Golmans, in the first year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully fivited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 747 Second avenuy, this Thorsday) afternoon, at two oclock. His remyins will be taken to Calvary Cometery for interment.

Campings, 15 Weiths day, July 28, after a sport and

severe illness. Join Criseves. a second son of Richard and a 5 months.

Eliza Cheevers, agod 2 years at a the residence of his The funeral will take place fro. rect, this (Thursday) parents, No. 247 West Forty-fifth a time will be taken to alterneon, at two o'clock. The rem.

atternoon, at two o'clock. The roim.

Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Firm.—On Wednesday, July 23, Mar.

Firm.—On Wednesday, July 23, Mar.

Large of the second se

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 146 East Twenty-fifth street, near Secondayenue.

HANNAN —On Tuesday, July 22, ELEA, the beloved wife of Edward Hanlan, in the 79th year of her age, a native of the parish of Maysborough, Queens comasy, Iroland.

Ireland.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully like friends and the faneral, this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 75 Seffor street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery Minor.—On Friday, June 27, of typhold fever, Layar-Kirk Minor. of Gyster Eay, L. L. and 25 years, a member of the Fifth regiment New York State Volumeers Courses.

(Duryon's Zouaves).
Was buried at Savego's Station, Virginia.
Notar.—Sanar Notar, the beloved wife of Patricle
Notan, a native of Enniscorthy, county Wexford, Ira-

and. The friends of the family and the members of the Barroy Benevolent Scotety are respectfully invited to tend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 404 Gre wich street, on Friday atternoon, at two o'clock. remains will be taken to Celvary Cemetery for in

ment.
PAIRSON.—On Wednesday, July 23, James B., oldest son
of Alexander and Margaret Pairson, aged 3 years and 9 ays.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the fa-

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the fa-neral, this (flursday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 85 Eighth avenue, without further notice.

Rurpy.—On Wednesday, July 23, W. J., son of Edward and Ann Ruddy, aged 11 meetins and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the respicance of his parents, corner of Prespect street and Green lane, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at mail-past two o'clock.

Wassin.—On Tuesday, July 23, Watternoon

Wasser.—On Tuesday, July 22, William Wasser, aged

Wassel.—On Tuesday, July 23, William Wassel, aged 25 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) attendon, at one-o'clock, from 112 Raymond street, lirecklyn.
Wilson.—On Wednesday, July 23, after a lingering disness, Isaner, wite of David C. Wassel.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 244 West Sixteenth street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.
Wassel.—On Monday, July 21, at the residence of his grant-mother, Mrs. F. C. Wennyas, Louis Coursney, infant son of Wm. E. and Charlotte C. Weils, aged 6 mouths and a days.

Interred at Cypress Hills. Interred at Cypress Hills.

Wermans.—On Monday, July 21, Marin Christians, widow of I. D. Witthaus, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, R. A. and G. H. Witthaus, and her son-in-day, F. C. C. Schnick, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely, from the residence of her son, R. A. Witthaus, No. 21 West Thirty-fourth street, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A 7 \$3, \$5 50, \$4 AND \$4 50, SHOES AND GAITERS

A LL DISEASES, OF THE FEET SKILFULLY AND successfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiro-

AT GIMBREDR'S, \$4 ALBUMS (FIFTY PICTURES)
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A RTICLES FOR SOLDIERS UNDER GENERAL McCleilen and Pope, in Virginia, or in any Union camp should be sent by the Glarnden Express, 74 Broadway, at be

A GRAND REOPENING OF M'AULIFFE'S MAMMOTH A. Wine and Ale Vanits. A free dejounce z in fourchetta to which his friends and the public are invited. BUNTING AND SILK FLAGS, ALL SIZES, ON HAND Also Poles, Engles, gill Balls, Ornamenus and Trimmings ac. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, 97 Duane street.

CRUTCHES AND CANES FOR THE MILLION AT THE

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints, and all discuses of the fact, cared without pair r inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. SACHARIE, Surgeon hirropoutus, 750 Broadway. Refers to physicians and sur-cous of the city.

DOCTOR, WHAT DOES AII, ME.?"

Ab, this is the great queuton which physicians often and it very hard to answer, especially when the case as one of those which had to consumption. One doctor tells the patient, in answer to his earnest inquiry, that he is afflicted with a "stomach cough," which can soon be obecked. But, after a monite of two spent in active drugsting, the sufficient becomes discouraged and applies to another modical adviser. This one decides that there are thorces in the imags, and the invalid is subjected to a new course of treatment. This experiment fails like the other; the patient is discourated apin and aerds for decider has there are thorces in the imags, and the invalid is subjected to a new course of treatment. This cape input fails like the other; the patient is discourated apin and aerds for decigor No. 3. This medical configuration acres (tak the obser two were both misskess. "The discourated apin and aerds for decigor No. 3. This medical configuration of the configuration of t DOCTOR, WHAT DOES ALL MET

inderstands his case, and that if he had been en-d with the raspirementer sooner, he might now have in sound and perfect health.

I is it nor much better to go to Dr. Schenck at once, at experimenting with physicians who acknowledge making to correctionsimption, and who often prove they do not know what it is I is it not much better to be with this instruct of colors of the colors o

This certifies that my mother has been for some the This certifies that my mother has been for some time illicited with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and running noises in this head together with many other indicators of a total less of fearing. Br. Vity 2178, Phys. Rev. Commonwell from her case a clering for the partial congulated had a clering for indicators of the congulated had a clering for indicators of the running of the congulated had a clering for indicators of the running of the case of the running of the running

DR. VON MISENBERG ON DEAFNESS.-WHO COULD have expected that a work on Deatness should about with such interesting anecdoine, and argue while it is structs! We congratulate the author on his racess. Divor Eisenberg's office, 38 Offinion place, west of Broadway is continually crowded with deat and blind, seeking aid-Journal of Commerce, July 17.

EVE AND EAR OF THALMIC AURAL INSTITUTE. Washington, D. C., in charge of Dr. Von Most Halfs KER, a well known coulist and aurist. The institute is under the highest patronge. See Washington Intelligence for the most reliable references.

FOR NEW ORLEANS-100 BARRELS BOTFLED.
South Ale in expedient order, and put up expressly for suppling.
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FOR NEWBERN.—SHIPPERS, ATTENTION.—100
cases old Bourbon Whiskey, pat up expressly for that
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WEDDING OARDS AND NOTE PAPERS.—EXAMINE appelments and prices at J. EVENDELL'S, 300 Economy of the Company of th